

THE INQUIRER.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

FRANCIS CLEVELAND, EDITOR.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1880.

FOR GOVERNOR.

REUBEN WOOD.

FOR THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ALEX. P. MILLER,
OF BUTLER COUNTY.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication must be handed in on Saturday.

We place at our editorial head today, along with the honored name of our candidate for Governor, the name of Alexander P. Miller, as candidate for member of the Board of Public Works, who was nominated on Friday last, by the democratic convention, at Columbus. We hear Col. Miller spoken of as one who will make a faithful and efficient public officer. Of his triumphant election we have no doubt.

Cuba and English Statesmen.

Nothing can sound more ridiculous than the great noise which British statesmen sometimes make in regard to what they term the "grasping ambition" of the United States. Lord Brougham, in speaking of the Lopez expedition, said that he "understood now, and to his great sorrow, that these pirates had not only succeeded in getting away from the shores of America, but they had actually escaped the Spanish fleet. That those execrable pirates, going piratically by sea to Cuba for purposes of invasion and robbery, as they had gone before to Mexico by land, had escaped from the Spanish fleet. He deeply regretted that they should have so escaped. But he hoped they would yet meet with the condign punishment in Cuba, which they so richly deserved."

There were a terrific outburst of indignation in the House of Lords, and the Americans were freely branded as pirates, buccanniers and robbers. We wonder that when the robbers went to Poland and partitioned that country out among themselves, the virtuous indignation of the House of Lords did not rise to overflowing. No robbery about that expedition, of course there wasn't! When the French army marched to Rome and crushed the infant Republic, where were these noble gentlemen? No robbery in that! There is nothing wrong in Russia subduing Circassia and appropriating it—no robbery in depriving Hungary of her rights! Oh, no! The British navy may prowl over the world, robbing, pillaging and stealing, & it's all right, because it's all for "British glory."

The world remembers well the pitiful bombardment of Copenhagen, the murders in China, the wholesale slaughter of the poor Sikhs in India, and unparalleled atrocities everywhere by British subjects, with the sanction of the British government, at various times and in various ways.

The London Illustrated News, of the 1st of June, says:

"The United States will have to remember, if it makes itself a party to the unparalleled invasion which has been commenced by the gang of adventurers, [Lopez et alii.] that Cuba cannot be wrested from Spain without the consent of Great Britain. That large and beautiful island is in pawn, and is the only tangible security on which the creditors of Spain in this country have any lien."

So it appears that Cuba is, after all, held as "tangible security" by the British, that it is "in pawn," that British creditors of Spain have a "lien" upon it—that they cannot get anything else. Of course, they would not have Porto Rico, because that wouldn't suit old Johnny. They don't want Passage, Serpent and Crab Islands, because they want Cuba. John Bull is reserving that island for a small job when he gets tired of "port, porter and portliness," and wants something of that nature just in order to keep his hand in. One would suppose that the old fellow had swallowed enough of the West India Islands, having taken into his capacious craw fourteen besides the Bahamas and Bermudas. Brother Jonathan all this time has been whittling away at his own business, not caring apparently whether John was infringing on the rights of his neighbors or not. When he lays his monstrous paws on Cuba, however, John will find that Jonathan has something to say about it, and that it will not be so easily acquired.

Cuba would be of more value to the United States than to Great Britain, and at some period of time within a century will doubtless belong to this country by cession. If we get the island we expect to pay money for it; if Great Britain acquire it, she will pay money and something else a little more costly.

Important if True.

"Jon" of the Baltimore Sun writes, that advices have been received at Washington from Mr. Calhoun, United States Indian Agent in New Mexico, stating that Major Neighbors had returned to Texas for military aid, and was expected to return with a large military force in the month of July."

It is stated on pretty good authority, says a telegraphic dispatch from Boston, that Professor Webster has written a letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, confessing that he killed Dr. Parkman. Although the letter is long, it does not give the details of the horrible deed, Prof. Webster asks that his sentence be commuted. The Governor and Council had not taken into consideration his case yet, but would in a few days.

A genuine and truly valuable family medicine, is what every family wishes to obtain. The numerous well attested cures which it has performed, and the rapidly increasing demand for Dr. S. D. Howe's Saker Sarsaparilla, is the best evidence of its excellence and merit. We would call special attention to its use.

The Fourth

Was celebrated here in various ways. The Portsmouth Guards paraded in the morning, and with drum beating and colors flying, marched to Morgan's grove, where the Declaration was well read by Mr. S. Riggs, and a neat and appropriate address delivered by Lieut. O. F. Moore. They afterwards partook of a collation, regaled themselves on lemonade of which a tierce full was provided, drank a variety of toasts, gave some pretty good specimens of platoon firing, and otherwise did honor to the day. Many ladies were present, whose good humor gave evidence of their enjoyment; but the arch smile which played upon the pretty countenances of some of them, told of a species of tactics that would be more effective than all military or political systems of drilling, and leave them far in the rear. In returning, the ladies were invited by Capt. Kinney, to march to town, within a hollow square formed by the Guards. The invitation was accepted by some of the ladies, whose bright eyes were a kind of weapon that two or three at least, of the brave Guards scarcely knew how to meet. Others, were for presenting arms immediately, and one musket was actually tendered to a lady who, nothing daunted, accepted and carried the deadly weapon some distance.

At 3 o'clock the German and English Methodist Sunday Schools met in the M. E. Church, where some short addresses were delivered by the boys, and a hymn book was presented by the Female Benevolent Society of this place, at the hands of a young lady. After finishing the exercises there, the children went across the river where their young hearts were made glad by a ramble on the Kentucky hills.

About noon the steamers Wightman and Resort came down with a party of Kentuckians, the former boat having a band on board. The party dined at the Franklin House, and returned in the evening.

Between four and five o'clock, the company of mounted men, or "Raging Tads" arrayed in the most fantastic style, went dashing through the streets, to the delight of most, the astonishment of some, and the terror of a few of tender age. In the shade of the United States Hotel, their reckless and dare-devil commander, called the roll—and such names! where but in the halls of Pandemonium can they be found elsewhere inscribed? Their terrific motto "We eat all we kill," denoted that their propensities were inclined to Cannibalism, though the protuberant mounds of many, the long ears of some, the unwieldy rotundity of others, the female attire of two or three, and the uncouth equipment of all, gave assurance that the slain of any but their own number would not have been numerous, had they, to gratify those propensities, made an onslaught upon the defenceless citizens of the town. At one time, appearances did indicate an intention to charge upon the mixed crowd in front of the Franklin, but no doubt, considering that discretion was the better part of valor, they wheeled, retired to some unknown and secret rendezvous, underwent a metamorphosis and were no more seen or heard of.

Upon the whole, the day passed off agreeably, and we are proud to say, that we did not observe a single drunken man in the streets, and heard of only one or two.

Railroad Address.

We publish to-day the excellent address of the President and Directors of the S. and H. V. R. Co. to the people of Jackson county. It is full of facts and figures not only worthy the consideration and remembrance of those to whom it is immediately addressed, but of all who are in any way interested in the construction of the road.

We are satisfied that this road would add more to the value of property in Jackson county than can now be estimated; and we are glad to learn, from some of the directors who were recently at Jackson, that the citizens of that section begin to appreciate rightly its great importance, and that the prospects are encouraging that they will come forward and give the road the efficient aid requisite to its construction. The value of the road can never be realized either to Jackson or Scioto county, or to the two towns, until built, and to build it the funds necessary must be raised. Money is wanted, and every one should contribute something, since it will be sure to return to him with interest.

Town Hall.

It will be seen by the following resolution of the Common Council, passed on last Friday evening, that the subject of building the so-much-needed Town Hall, is not wholly forgotten. The mode proposed, might possibly be best for the town, just at present, but we doubt whether it would be so in the long run. The building in which so much of the public business is to be transacted, should be wholly under the control of the council. And if the investment will be profitable for individuals it will be for the town and the profits, if any, should go into the town treasury.

Resolved, That the committee on the City Hall be hereby instructed to give notice that the council will grant by lease, to any individual or company of individuals, the lot of ground owned by the town, now occupied by the Mayor's office building, who will erect thereon a building in accordance with the plan and specifications submitted to the council by the said committee on City Hall. Provided, that the Hall designated in said plan as "Town Hall" be appropriated to the use of the citizens of town forever; and that the rooms designated in said plan for the use of the council and officers of the town be appropriated for the uses therein specified and originally intended by the plan submitted forever.

And said lease shall be issued for the term of forty years, without compensation therefor; and provided further, that at the expiration of the lease the said building and improvements shall revert to the town without compensation therefor.

Thirty deaths by cholera occurred in the town of Jackson, Ohio, in the month of July.

Horrible Accident.

At Maysville, on the evening of the 3d instant, a man was instantly killed by a cannon. He was running home the cartridge, when it exploded, blowing his head entirely off his shoulders. When will men and boys remember that the loading and firing of big guns is a dangerous operation for inexperienced hands.

A young man by the name of John Kelley, some 22 or 23 years of age, died on board the Job boat Beauty, the other day, and was buried here. His parents live in the neighborhood of Brownsville, Pa. He has been absent from home for five years. The Brownsville papers will please notice the fact.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of Rev. C. P. Clarke, disappeared at New York, on the 26th ult., and has not since been heard from. It is supposed that she has committed suicide.

The Missouri Compromise Rejected.

Alternatives left to us. On Friday the most important question of the session was decided in the Senate. Mr. Soule has contended with an energy, eloquence & ability which would grace any cause in the world; but his amendment has been rejected by a decided vote of the Senate. It was an interesting day. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, finished the eloquent speech which he had commenced on Thursday. He was followed by Mr. Soule, in reply to Messrs. Douglas and Webster; and by those two Senators, in reply to Mr. Soule. Finally, the question on Mr. Soule's amendment was put to the vote. The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Yulee—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clark, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Pierce, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—36.

Thus the Missouri Compromise line was rejected in the Senate by a majority of 17—19 senators only out of 35 present voting in favor of it. There is no doubt that, if ever the question should be taken upon it in the House of Representatives, it will be rejected by as decided a majority—a few even of the southern members voting against it; whilst every vote north of the Susquehanna and north of the Ohio, with probably not one exception, will be cast against it.—[Wash. Union.]

The victims of the Griffith disaster, who were buried together in a large trench, have been disinterred, put into coffins and re-buried. A German committee took charge of 100 or more and intend to erect a monument over the remains.

The Bounty Land Bill.

The following is the Land Bounty Bill as it finally passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last:

AN ACT granting bounty land to officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company or detachment in the service of the United States in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled, for twelve months' service, to one hundred and sixty acres of land; for six months' service, to eighty acres of land. Provided, the person so having been in service shall not receive said land, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster-roll of his regiment or corps that he deserted or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received or is entitled to any land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

Sec. 2. That each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, or private for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, and which may be located by the warrantee or his heirs-at-law at any land office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued therefor. In the event of the death of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician or private, prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, who shall have served as aforesaid, and who shall not have received bounty land for said services, a like certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor and inure to the benefit of his widow: Provided she was married to such officer or soldier before the conclusion of his service, and is unmarried at the date of her application; Provided further, That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any land of the United States to which there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except with the consent of such settler, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper land officer.

Sec. 3. That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing going to affect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate herein before provided for, made or executed prior to the issue of such warrant or certificate, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant or the land obtained thereby, be in anywise affected by, or charged with, or subject to the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent: Provided, That the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress.

The final vote on this bill stood: Yeas, 158; Nays, 38.

Columbus Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, July 2.

Another attempt was made in convention this morning to adopt the 15 minutes rule, but it failed. Members have too many smart things to say yet.

The committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the Judicial Report, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Woodbury, to have one yearly session of the Supreme Court in every county in the State, unless a majority of the people in such county should vote against it. After being discussed till nearly noon, the amendment was lost by a tie vote—36 to 36.

Mr. Kirkwood then moved to amend the 4th section so that the county court which is proposed to be established, should not have appellate jurisdiction in civil cases, which was lost.

Mr. Humphreyville moved to strike out of the section, the following words: "And such appellate jurisdiction in civil cases, and such original and appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases, as may be provided by law." The motion prevailed, when the following words were inserted in the place of those stricken out. "And such original and appellate jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law." After some discussion, the vote inserting these words was reconsidered, when a motion was made to reinsert what had first been stricken out, pending the discussion of which, the convention adjourned.

Yours, &c.,

ZED.

COLUMBUS, July 3.

The convention this morning adopted a resolution to adjourn over till Friday morning, in order to "enjoy themselves" tomorrow. Also a resolution requesting such of the standing committees as have not yet reported, to make their reports as early as Monday next.

The committee of the whole then resumed the consideration of the Judiciary report, the question being on a motion to reinsert certain words which were yesterday stricken out of the 4th section, the effect of which would be to give the County Court which is proposed to be created, jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. The motion to reinsert was lost, so that the duties of said Court shall be confined exclusively to probate business. Though Mr. Kirkwood gave notice that when the report should come back from committee of the whole to the convention, he would move to give it jurisdiction in certain criminal cases.

After passing the 4th and 5th sections without further amendments,

Mr. Clark moved to change the term of office of the judges of the several courts of the State, from 7 to 4 years, upon which a discussion arose that was continued till the adjournment this evening, without coming to a vote, except to strike out the word seven, leaving a blank to be filled with any other number. Judge Hitchcock proposed 6 years. I think, however, that either 4 or 5 years will be inserted.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for member of the Board of Public Works, are flocking in from all portions of the State; and preparations are made here for a great celebration of the glorious Fourth, so that we are to have a big time on to-morrow. If every body don't get drunk, you will hear from ZED.

COLUMBUS, July 4.

The ever glorious Fourth was very appropriately celebrated at the "C. pit" today, and a Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for member of the Board of Public Works, was also "on hand." My peculiar predilections led me to attend the convention rather than the "big doin's" of the Fourth, and hence I shall give a brief account only of those things, which came under my observation.

The convention met in the old Senate chamber at 10 o'clock, and effected a temporary organization by calling Judge Anderson, of Butler co., to the Chair, and appointing Dr. Sheridan, of Ashland Secretary.

The names of the several counties were then called over, and the delegates presented their credentials, after which a committee consisting of one delegate from each congressional district, was appointed to report the names of officers for the permanent organization of the convention—also, a like committee on resolutions. The convention then took a recess till 2 o'clock P. M.

At the opening of the afternoon session, the committee on permanent officers reported the names of Barnabas Burns, of Richland, for President, and C. L. Vallandigham, of Montgomery, for Secretary.

The convention then proceeded to vote by counties for a candidate for member of the Board of Public Works, and five votes were had before making a choice. I only give you the first and last vote:

First Vote.

James Myers, of Lucas co.,	received 64 votes
Edwin Smith, of Dayton,	44 "
A. P. Miller, of Butler,	41 "
John H. Dubs, of Hamilton,	33 "
John E. Hunt, of Lucas,	33 "
J. B. Warren, of Hamilton,	10 "
John Taylor, of Defiance,	10 "
A. G. Dimmock, of Holmes,	4 "
Jonas Ward, of Miami,	4 "

Fifth and Last Vote.

A. P. Miller,	130 "
James Myers,	108 "
Alexander P. Miller, of Butler county,	having received a majority of all the votes cast, was unanimously nominated as the candidate. The resolutions reported by the committee, were, after some discussion, adopted, and the convention adjourned.

Yours,

ZED.

Justice to General Taylor.

It is a mistake that Gen. Taylor has broken his own promises; and we hasten, even at this late day, to make a note of the fact, as the pampering Cattle would say. He promised, when he was a candidate for the Presidency, that he would not, or as he said, he could not bring to his high duties, if elected, either ability or experience. Thoroughly he has fulfilled this pledge—thoroughly and triumphantly. However he may choose to trample all others under foot, this he seems to regard as inviolable. However he may scout the opinion of the people against his Galphin cabinet, he does not scout the early pledge he made that he would be nothing if not an inferior. We hasten to correct the reader; in a word, to do "justice to Gen. Taylor."—Pennsylvania.

It is said that the beautiful statue of Eve, by Powers, which was reported to be lost, has been recovered in an undamaged state and is now on its way to New York.

To the People of Jackson County.

At the next October election, you will be called upon, in accordance with the law, to vote on the question of subscription to the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad.

It is proper therefore, to call your attention to the subject, in order that your minds may be clearly made up, as to the rightful performance of a great duty, to yourselves and posterity.

There is probably no county in the State, so deeply interested in the question of such an improvement, as the county of Jackson. Abounding in inexhaustible stores, of the materials of wealth, but utterly destitute of the necessary facilities to make them either available or valuable.

True, she may console herself that similar districts in England, which lay for ages, neglected and waste, are now by far, the most populous and wealthy in the kingdom. But it would seem but poor consolation for her to imagine that centuries hence, such might possibly be her envious position.

There is no satisfactory way of making an accurate comparison between the two effects of such an improvement, on the value of property in such a district, and in a merely agricultural one—but they are immensely greater in the first. But even in merely farming districts, they have always been almost incredible; for instance, the President of the "Madison and Indianapolis" R. Co., in a late letter to the Board of Internal Improvement, in Fayette county, Ky., after speaking of the similar effects of railroads generally, says: "Our own road has added less than fifty per cent., to the value of real estate, within ten miles on either side."

And that same "Board," in their address to the people of Kentucky, in reference to the "Louisville and Frankfort" railroad, say: "along the whole line, so far as completed (about 28 miles) lands have since risen over fifty per cent." And the same results in a greater or less degree, are universal.

Another interesting feature always attending the construction of Railroads, is the great increase of travel, and consequently of business, which they absolutely create.

As examples in proof of this assertion, see the official reports, showing the number of passengers carried, viz:

The Boston & Lowell Railroad, in 1848, averaged (Sundays excepted) 1,819 daily.

The Boston & Providence, same year, averaged 1,827 daily.

The Boston & Worcester, do. 2,578 "

The Boston & Maine, do. 3,378 "

Reports of other roads are not at hand, but there can be no doubt, that on all the roads, from Baltimore to Boston, and many others, the daily average is still greater.

Hundreds of your citizens can attest the fact, that only a few years since, on the most public of these routes, some two or three stage coaches daily, answered all needful purposes.

These are some of the benefits, to be reasonably expected, and the enquiry arises what will they cost?

Perhaps as satisfactory, and as fair an answer, as any other may be found in the reports of the profits of other roads.

The following are at hand; the Madison & Indianapolis road, has usually made a yearly profit of about 14 per cent., but in 1849, having expended largely in substituting the heavy T. for her old flat rail, only declared 8 1/2 per cent.

The Little Miami R., in 1849, reserving \$18,176, declared 9 1/2 per cent.

The Louisville and Frankfort R., unfinished, making at the rate of 8 per cent.

The Montgomery and West Point, Ala., also unfinished, last year 8 1/2 per cent.

The Georgia, from Augusta to Atlanta 10 per cent.

The Central Railroad, 12 per cent.

The Utica and Syracuse R., cost \$44,500 per mile, last year over 8 per cent.

The Auburn & Rochester R., cost 38,000 per mile do., near 12 per cent.

The Utica & Buffalo R., cost 28,000 do do, near 10 per cent.

The Utica & Schenectady R., cost over \$50,000 do., 10 1/2 per cent.

The Tonawanda R., cost over 25,000 per mile, last year 10 per cent.

The yearly profits of these (and they are not selected for the purpose) are seen to average 9 1/2 per cent. Now according to the opinion of the experienced and able Engineer, who run our line, there is nothing hazardous in saying, that the average cost, per mile, of those eleven roads, are more than double, of what our contemplated road will cost.

A business, therefore, by our road, equal to the average of these, would give a yearly profit of 19 1/2 per cent.

But let us not deceive ourselves. If we err, let it be on the safe side. If then, it averages one-third of the above estimate, it will just about pay the interest on the cost of construction, and that alone will relieve you from all taxes to be levied on account of it, and this will give you a clear profit, all the enhanced value it has given to your property, whether it be twenty-five, fifty or an hundred per cent.

The undersigned, however, are well satisfied (for themselves only,) that instead of an average of one-third, the road from Portsmouth to Jackson, is destined to do an amount of business, second to no other road of equal length. They would also say in conclusion, that they have endeavored to make a candid exhibit of this great question, and they desire with equal candor, to say to the good people of Jackson county, that the whole matter now rests with them. That truth the work cannot go on, without their liberal co-operation. First, in the matter of taking stock, and also in releasing the right of way, and finally, by voting in October next, "for subscription," to the S. & H. V. Railroad. We are very respectfully, &c.,

J. V. ROBINSON, Pres't.

F. CAMPBELL,

C. A. M. DAMARIN, Directors S. & H.

Wm. H. DOUGLAS, V. R. Co.

Thos. W. WHITE,

G. W. PENNEY.

During last week, Francis Campbell, Charles A. M. Damarin, Directors, and J. V. Robinson, President of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, were in this place taking subscriptions to the capital stock of that company, and our citizens subscribed one hundred and fifty-seven shares. The Directors appear at least determined to put a part of the road under contract the present year.—Jackson Union.

The city council of Cincinnati has authorized the loan of \$100,000 to the Hillsborough Railroad. Cincinnati understands her interests well.

Gen. Paer, ex-President of the Republic of Venezuela, has been banished from his country, and is expected to arrive in the U. States soon.

N. P. Willis contends that he isn't a coward, and that Mr. Forrest didn't dog him according to the most approved fashion of the D'Oreay school. We may expect to hear of a drama entitled "Dashes at life with a Free Cawcaw," before long.

Notes about Town.

Valuable Establishment.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Roseboom & Co., who have just established here a Machine Shop. This has long been a desideratum with our citizens. We have no doubt it will succeed well, if judiciously carried on. We believe time will prove, as we have always thought, that this place is well calculated for this kind of establishments. Should the New York Company construct their proposed Dry Dock, that, with the establishment of Roseboom & Co., will furnish facilities for repairing all kinds of steamboats. These will be two important steps in the march of manufacturing prosperity which Portsmouth is destined to pursue.

Town Improvements.

Our town is rapidly improving. Many large and permanent buildings are going up, besides a host of others. The churches are all progressing; the new school house is ready for the rafters; the stores and offices, corner of Market and Second, are above the first story; and the cellar walls of the fine three story block, owned by Purcell, and Shackelford & Crichton, the corner stone of which was laid on Thursday last, are fast getting up to the surface. In fact, our town is giving evidence of a most encouraging state of prosperity.

Large Gooseberries.

The Ancient Metropolis of Tuesday speaks of having been presented, by Mr. A. C. McArthur with some gooseberries measuring "near an inch in diameter." We can beat this easily. Capt. P. Kinney handed us yesterday a twig hanging full of gooseberries, which measured more than an inch in the shortest diameter. As they are egg-form, the other diameter is considerably greater.

We noticed a drayman in a terrible passion the other day, beating his poor horse most unmercifully. The horse was thought was in about the same position of the man whom the jacksass kicked—he seemed to consider the source and took it quite coolly.

Striking a Woman.

In taming "Kato the curst" the veriest shrew in all Italy, Petruchio laid not his "hand upon her save in the way of kindness." Shakespeare well understood, that the superior physical power of man found its appropriate exercise in defending, rather than overcoming the weaker sex. And well would it have been for the pocket of the cannal boatman, who was brought before the Mayor, on Friday last, had he understood and practised this doctrine. But he so far forgot it and himself as, when set upon by the mistress of cuisine belonging to another boat, who in a very spirited manner attacked him with her tongue (a most effective female weapon and one which the fair one knew well how to use); he so far forgot himself, we say, and the acknowledged fact that words are but wind, which never did and never can inflict a physical hurt, as to throw at the proprietor of the tongue aforesaid a billet of wood or other dangerous missile, and also with his hand to inflict a blow upon the tender walls of the enclosure wherein the tongue was lodged and performed its functions.

Bodily, we suppose no serious injury was sustained, but the delicacy of the fair one, and of the sex through her, had received a wound which must be healed. His Honor being appealed to, officially, in the case, gave the offender to understand that, though the provocation might have been great yet, that the disparity of weapons being so great, and the tender fibres of the female tongue being no match for the hardened vegetable fibres of a stick of wood he should be under the necessity of imposing a fine of ten dollars upon him. It was paid, we believe, upon the spot, and from the exulting smile which played upon the face of the injured fair one as she left the office, we suppose that her wounded feelings were completely restored.

For the Inquirer.

Our Cemeteries.

Mr. CLEVELAND—I am glad our citizens are beginning to feel some little interest in regard to our cemeteries. Some few are marking the spot where the remains of those they held dear on earth repose, whilst others are thoughtlessly and wrongfully defacing or destroying that which has been placed there.

How many on visiting the last resting place of their departed dear ones, have been pained to find the flower or shrub they had planted and watered with so much care, ruthlessly torn up or destroyed? Who, on the contrary, that has visited the cemeteries at Boston, Pittsburgh or many other places, but has felt emotions of awe and gratification, in witnessing the beauty of the place, and the regularity, care, and sacredness with which every thing is preserved?

Would it not be well for our Council to co-operate with the trustees of the M. E. Church, in purchasing a small lot adjoining the cemeteries, and building a house for the Sexton, who by residing there could prevent the desecration, to which these sacred depositories have been subjected?

Within four years, nearly \$70,000,000 have been expended on railroads in New England, \$15,